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Dr. Conklin. The structure of the thallus of this plant struck me as peculiar. I began to study it with enthusiasm and made drawings; the figures looking strangely familiar, I turned to Müller "Die Lebermoose" of Europe and soon realized the reason when I came to his figures and description of the genus.

Dr. Evans, who verified my determination, has consented to give a description of this genus in the next series of his Notes.

I add figures of the cross-section of the thallus of this plant as well as of that of *Preissia quadrata*, its nearest neighbor in point of relationship. The pores, it will be noticed, are similar. Immediately beneath the epidermis, lamellae form open spaces in the air chambers, and these are quite, in *Preissia*, filled in with close-set upright chains of cells.

It is hoped that botanists will examine their specimens of *Preissia*, for it is highly probable that some of these will prove to be *Bucegia.*

The accompanying figures were drawn from specimens *No. 792, A. H. Brinkman* (figs. A and B), and *585, A. H. Brinkman* (figs. C and D); *Bucegial romanica* Radian and *Preissia quadrata* (Scop.) Nees, respectively.

HIGHLANDS, NEW JERSEY

SHORTER NOTES

Recent issues of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club contain several articles of especial interest to readers of the BRYOLOGIST. In the January issue Mrs. Britton[1] lists the results of the study of a collection of mosses made on the island of St. Thomas and neighboring islets. No previous lists are extant, though two small collections had previously been made. For the sake of completeness these are included in the list of 28 species given. Three species are proposed as new, *Hyophila uliginosa*, *Phascum sessile*, and *Bryum microdecurrens*, of which the first two are figured. In the same issue also there is an account[2] with two figures of a new fossil moss recently discovered in the shale at Florissant, Colorado. This species, *Plagiopodiopsis Scudderi*, is the second occurrence known in America of a fruiting moss in the fossilized condition, though a few other species have been found sterile. Some interesting notes upon these are given in the BRYOLOGIST Vol. 6, page 93.

The interesting paper upon Bermuda mosses[3] which Mrs. Britton read at the meeting of the Sullivant Moss Society last December is published in full in the February Bulletin. An abstract of this has already been given on pages 17 and 18 of this volume of the BRYOLOGIST. The plates show the details of structure in two mosses, *Syrrhopodon floridanus* and *Rhacopilum tomentosum*, that occur in the extreme Southern States.

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[1] Elizabeth G. Britton. West Indian Mosses—II. Mosses of the Danish West Indes and Virgin Islands. Bull. Torrey Club **42**: 1–8. pl. 1. (1915.)

[2] Elizabeth G. Britton and Arthur Hollick. A New American Fossil Moss. Bull. Torrey Club **42**: 9–10. figs. 1, 2. (1915.)

[3] Elizabeth G. Britton. The Mosses of Bermuda. Bull. Torrey Club **42**: 71–76. pls. 6, 7. (1915.)

Mr. H. N. Dixon[1] continues his studies of Australian mosses which have already been noticed in the BRYOLOGIST, by the description of twelve new species, and critical notes upon two others. Several of the new species were sent to Mr. Dixon by Mr. W. Gray, who has for some years been a member of the Moss Society. All the new species are beautifully figured in the accompanying plate.

The account of the genus *Plagiochasma* which Dr. Evans[2] contributes to the May issue of the Bulletin was presented in part at the last meeting of the Sullivant Moss Society at Philadelphia. It gives detailed descriptions, figures, synonymy, and ranges for the eight species recognized as occurring north of Central America, besides a wealth of critical notes upon each species, an account of the history and morphology of the genus as a whole, and a bibliography of 40 titles. The ranges include many extra-limital stations. One new species, *Plagiochasma Landii*, is proposed, and one new combination, *P. jamaicense* (Haynes), made.

It has been the good fortune of Mr. R. S. Williams[3] to study the interesting collection of 41 mosses made by Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Rose while collecting cacti in the nearly rainless regions of Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. The region has been but little studied bryologically, and the collection contains many new or interesting species. Ten new species and one new genus (*Pseudocrossidium*) are described and figured, and one new combination made.

Lichenists will be interested in the latest issue of the Ohio Biological Survey Bulletin,[4] which treats of the Ascomycetes of the state. In the first article Prof. Bruce Fink deals with the preliminary considerations of classification, illustrating the text by eight figures. This article outlines the reasons for treating the Ascomycetes, both lichenous and non-lichenous, as a single class of fungi, enumerates the orders and families with mention of the genera known to occur in Ohio, and lists a bibliography of 67 titles. The second article by Prof. Fink and Mr. C. Audrey Richards describes all species of Collemaceae occurring in the state, with keys to genera and species, besides ten pages of "General Considerations," and a small additional bibliography. Two new species, *Synechoblastus ohioensis* Fink, and *Leptogonium plectenphyllum* Fink & Rich., are described. Four plates, containing 25 figures illustrate the article.

E. B. C.

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[1] H. N. Dixon. New and Rare Australian Mosses, Mostly from Mitten's Herbarium. Bull. Torrey Club **42**: 93–110. pl. 9. (1915.)

[2] Alexander W. Evans. The Genus Plagiochasma and its North American Allies. Bull. Torrey Club **42**: 259–308. figs. 1–8. (1915.)

[3] R. S. Williams. Mosses from the West Coast of South America. Bull. Torrey Club **42**: 393–404. pls. 21–25. (1915.)

[4] Ohio Biological Survey Bulletin 5. Pp. 1–72. pls. I–IV. Columbus, Ohio. (June 1915).